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BRAZIL.

*Sanitary report from Rio de Janeiro.*RIO DE JANEIRO, *March 21, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the official report for the week ended March 10:

There were 466 deaths from all causes, an increase of 66 as compared with the foregoing week; 41 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, an increase of 9; 58 deaths from yellow fever, an increase of 7; 7 deaths from small-pox, an increase of 3; 2 deaths from typhoid fever, a decrease of 2; 2 deaths from measles, an increase of 1; 1 death from whooping cough, none before; 2 deaths from beriberi, a decrease of 1, and 58 deaths from tuberculosis, an increase of 8.

Information.—An extraordinary spell of hot weather has prevailed for about two weeks, only once interrupted by a three hours' shower. In general even the evenings and nights are hot and afford no relief to the people.

Yellow fever is increasing slowly but steadily. Since the week ended January 27, the following reports have been made per week: Forty-seven cases and 28 deaths, 48 cases and 41 deaths, 65 cases and 50 deaths, 68 cases and 37 deaths, 65 cases and 41 deaths, 82 cases and 51 deaths, and 91 cases and 58 deaths; therefore, we may observe a slow increase of the disease.

Besides there have been reported in the respective weeks: Eleven, 21, 25, 33, 24, 32, 41 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a considerable number of these have undoubtedly been caused by yellow fever.

Light yellow fever cases, with proper means of treatment, have in general not been reported.

It may be asserted that at present yellow fever is widely disseminated, but on the whole the character is not very virulent.

There have also been many cases of angina, bronchitis, and rheumatic diseases; also many fever forms of malaria are observed. To these diseases the public and many physicians prefer to give the name of influenza.

The very unsatisfactory sanitary condition, described by me some weeks ago, in the vicinity of the botanical garden, has continued to produce fatal consequences, making many victims of yellow fever. The government has now taken the matter in hand and has made an agreement with the City Improvements Company for improving this situation.

In consequence of the financial and commercial depression in Brazil, there has been a remarkable decrease in the number of vessels arriving in this port. Those which have arrived with cargo and have been unable to obtain returning cargo have frequently sailed in ballast for ports in the United States. In consequence of the decreasing trade, the intercourse with the United States has diminished, as is shown by the decrease in the number of bills of health issued by this consulate-general.

In general, the sanitary state in the shipping is satisfactory. Gastritis, enteritis, and bronchitis are observed, where, however, there have been few cases of yellow fever, and not many of these have been fatal. On board of the large French passenger steamer *Brésil* there appeared several yellow fever cases. The patients were left at Bahia.

Reports in regard to the sanitary state of Santos and Sao Paulo are very favorable. According to these reports during the present season yellow fever has not appeared at either of these places.

To the interior of the State of Sao Paulo, at the small city of Itu, a yellow fever epidemic has been reported and the State health authorities have sent a commission there to observe the progress of the disease and to report thereon.

The extinction of the yellow fever epidemic at Victoria is officially reported.

Since last report, the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health of this office: March 18, steamship *Carolina*, French, for Galveston; steamship *Carolina*, French, for New Orleans. March 22, steamship *Buffon*, British, for New York.

Respectfully, yours,

W. HAVELBURG, M. D.
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *April 5, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the official reports for the last two weeks ended March 17 and 24, respectively:

During the week ended March 17, there were 453 deaths from all causes, an increase of 13, as compared with the foregoing week; 49 deaths from yellow fever, a decrease of 9; 6 deaths from smallpox, a decrease of 1; 3 deaths from typhoid fever, an increase of 1; 2 deaths from measles, a decrease of 1; no death from whooping cough, 1 before; 4 deaths from beriberi, an increase of 2; 50 deaths from tuberculosis, a decrease of 8, and 42 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, an increase of 1.

During the week ended March 24 there were 412 deaths from all causes, a decrease of 41 as compared with the foregoing week; 39 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 3; 39 deaths from yellow fever, a decrease of 10; 5 deaths from smallpox, a decrease of 1; 2 deaths from typhoid fever, a decrease of 1; 1 death from measles, the same as before; 1 death from influenza, none before; 5 deaths from beriberi, an increase of 1, and 36 deaths from tuberculosis, a decrease of 14.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health of this office: March 23, steamship *Manitoba*, British, for New York; bark *Julia Rollens*, American, for Baltimore; bark *Crown Prince*, Norwegian, for Sapelo. March 24, barkentine *Good News*, American, for Baltimore; bark *Amelie*, Russian, for Pensacola. March 30, steamship *Galileo*, Belgian, for New York.

Respectfully, yours,

W. HAVELBURG, M. D.
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports yellow fever at Bahia.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., April 28, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary of State, to inform you that our consul at Bahia, Brazil, reported by telegraph on the 26th instant, the appearance of yellow fever at that place.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JNO. W. CRIDLER,
Third Assistant Secretary.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.